

## SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 28, 2006*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5672) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of Representative BROWN's amendment to increase funding for the International Trade Administration's Office of China Compliance (OCC) by \$3 million in FY 2007. I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to speak, although I wish the circumstances of my appearance here were different. Simply put, full and effective enforcement of our trade laws is not just the right thing to do; it has become an absolute imperative as we see the growing challenges facing American manufacturers. Will Rogers used to say, "Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there." Funding for the Office of China Compliance must be increased to reflect the seriousness of this issue to American workers and the economy as a whole.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent report on NPR's Marketplace that highlighted an ongoing practice by China's textile industry called "transshipment." Last year, the USTR and Chinese Commerce Minister agreed to a 3-year pact limiting China's exports of 34 textile and apparel products to the United States. We now find out that China had no intention of sticking to its end of this bargain. Not 8 months after signing the agreement, China has been warned by Indonesia for its continued manipulation of textile exports, which are sent into Indonesia, slapped with a "Made in Indonesia" label, and shipped back to China before making their way into the United States, at levels far greater than what both countries agreed upon. These garments are not sent to Indonesia for anything other than this valuable label. According to Indonesia's Minister of Industry, Chinese transshipments through Indonesia alone amounted to an estimated \$6 billion in 2005. Thus far in 2006, these illegal shipments are up 79 percent over last year. It is crucial that we stand up against these unscrupulous Chinese trade practices and invest in our efforts to monitor those who skirt international trade laws.

China continues to violate international trade laws, basic human rights, and its World Trade Organization commitments. While we watch imports from China streaming into our ports and shipping hubs, we are left with few options to defend our Nation's manufacturing industries and local jobs. However, we have trade remedies to mitigate this. It is time for the Bush administration to use the funds we are providing and enforce our trade laws. I am offended by the lack of action by this administration with the tools it has had available. We know that goods from China are coming into this country illegally, many of which were made with the help of government subsidies.

We know that those imports are hurting U.S. companies and workers. We know that China's disregard for international trade laws only encourages more companies to ship their jobs overseas. This administration must enforce our laws relative to China.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. Increased funding for the Office of China Compliance will increase our ability to monitor Chinese trade and help to stem the tide of illegal imports. American workers and firms are depending on us to consider the real impact of illegal Chinese trade: more outsourcing of American jobs and a weakened American economy. Once again, I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to speak today, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment.

## SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 28, 2006*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5672) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Stearns amendment.

I cannot think of a more pernicious amendment that is being considered today than this amendment.

For more than 30 years, Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act has ensured that U.S. Citizens, who may require assistance to cast an educated vote in a language other than English, have the ability to vote in the language in which they are most adept.

Section 203 has proven to be a constitutional, just, and practical way to maximize voter participation and ensure our democracy truly reflects its citizens.

Every Member of this body who cares about voting rights should join me in condemning the amendment before us.

It is nothing short of a cynical attempt to disenfranchise eligible voters and to undermine core protections afforded by the Voting Rights Act.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this attempt to roll back the clock on civil rights.

Defeat the Stearns amendment.

## COMMENDING AMBASSADOR RICHARD HOLBROOKE'S ARTICLE, "TURNING TO THE U.N., AGAIN"

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 2006*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues a very important op-ed by a very distinguished American diplomat, the former U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Richard Holbrooke. His article, "Turning to the U.N., Again," which appeared in the Washington

Post on June 28th, provides us with a critical reminder that the UN, though a flawed institution, remains "indispensable to the United States."

Ambassador Holbrooke points out that, earlier this month, President Bush once again turned to America's great ally in New York, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, to help the Administration secure its most pressing foreign policy goal, cementing a political compact for Iraq. Kofi Annan is a great friend of the United States and a great personal friend of mine. I share Ambassador Holbrooke's confidence that the distinguished Secretary General, will use his good offices to convene a series of international meetings with the purpose of hammering out a new "Iraq Compact."

Mr. Speaker, after noting this latest instance of the United States turning again to the UN for help, Ambassador Holbrooke argues that it is critical to America's core interests to strengthen the United Nations. As he so eloquently states, it is time for the Administration to move past its internal debate about the UN, "whether to support it or abandon it, to use it or bypass it." Ambassador Holbrooke is absolutely correct that this ambivalence toward the UN has undermined our Nation's ability to lead the effort to reform the UN.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of Ambassador Holbrooke's important article be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully and thoughtfully.

[From the Washington Post, June 28, 2006]

TURNING TO THE U.N., AGAIN

(By Richard Holbrooke)

In a little-noticed announcement in President Bush's news conference on June 14, the day he returned from Iraq, he said that he would send two personal emissaries to New York to consult with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan on the political and economic future of Iraq. The next day, still with remarkably little public attention, Philip Zelikow, the counselor of the State Department, and Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Kimmitt met with Annan and his deputy, Mark Malloch Brown, at the secretary general's Sutton Place residence. There was no one else present.

The two presidential envoys asked Annan to use his unique "convening powers" to help organize international meetings that would lead (by this fall, the Americans hope) to the unveiling of a new "Iraq Compact"—an agreement between the Iraqi government and major international donors that would commit Baghdad to a series of political and economic reforms in return for substantially more international aid. (Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki called Annan the same day to make an identical request.)

This is a good idea—and quite similar to suggestions from many administration critics. With the battle for Baghdad raging, it remains to be seen whether an Iraq Compact will work—or even get off the ground—but it is certainly an important step in the right direction for Iraq and for American policy.

For Annan and the United Nations, Bush's request poses an ironic and difficult challenge. On the one hand, the administration is asking for help on the worst problem it faces, acknowledging, however belatedly and reluctantly, that once again, the United Nations is not only relevant but at times indispensable to the United States. On the other hand, the resentment among the majority of U.N. member states over the way the institution has been treated recently, especially by Washington's current U.N. ambassador,